THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1852.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

In the "Republic" of yesterday appears a Letter from the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, of North Caroling, known for his earnest devotion-next to the interest of the South, and of his own State in particular-to that of the great Whig party of the Union. Deviating, to this extent, from our usage of refraining from discussing in our columns the merits of particular individuals in reference to their qualifications for the Presidency-and deferring the general canvass until after the candidates of the opposing parties are in the field-we think it no more than right to transfer to our columns a good part of the Letter of Mr. STANLY, because of the justice which it does to the Whig nationality of two of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been placed before the public by their friends or admirers as fit recipients of the honor of an election to the highest office in the gift of the People, in rescuing their views of the Compromise measures from the gross misapprehension and misrepresentation to She it was, our readers will recollect, that perwhich they have been subjected.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. STANLY'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 6, 1852. To the Editor of the Republic :

SIR: In a late number of the New York Express there is a letter written from this city, under the signature of "An Eye on the Capitol," dated April 2, in which I find the

"These facts being presented to the country, and un-"These facts being presented to the country, and understood by them, we hear such speeches in Congress as old Christopher Williams, of Tennessee—better known as 'Old Kit'—has been making. 'Old Kit' is a grey-headed Whig, of the strictest, straitest Whig faith, without the shadow of turning, uninfected with Southern isms, and commonly known hitherto by the Democracy in his country as a 'Southern doughface,' 'eating Northern dirt.' To paraphrase Mr. Rantoul's phrase, 'Old Kit' says he can't and won't go for Scott—not that he objects per se to old Cherubusco, but he objects to electing with him Northern abolition atmosphere, a Northern re-agitation or repeal of the repealable compromise acts. Meredith P. Gentry, another gallant Whig from the same State, with Northern affinities, makes no concealment of his sanction to almost affinities, makes no concealment of his sanction to almost every word his venerable colleague 'Old Kit' says. The objection is not to General Scott, but it is to the influences, objection is not to General Scott, but it is to the influences, the atmosphere that is created to elect him, and the ground upon which his election is put. If, say they, such a Northern man, even anti-slavery, such as Mr. Fillmore is known to have been, and to be, is to be put down, because, 1st, he did not veto acts of Congress, and 2d, because he lent the power and heart of his Administration to the execution of the laws, no Northern man can ever again face Northern abolitionism; and there is an end to the Constitution, Whig principles, and every thing else.

"Now, these sentiments of Kit Williams are nearly if

"Now, these sentiments of Kit williams are nearly not quite universal in every Southern State. It is state that Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, is an exception them; but there is no truth in it. I feel authorized tsay, without, I must add, however, having any authorit directly from Mr. Mangum, that, though a personal frien of Gen. Scott, and desirous of voting for him, he will never the state of the state lend him his sanction or influence, unless he directly and specifically puts himself upon what is called here the totality and finality of the Compromise act; that is to say, Mr. Mangum will never go for Gen. Scott until he shakes off the abolition influences that are using him (Gen. Scott) to help themselves and their schemes of disunion and mischief. Not even such tried and gallant Whigs as Edward States, such as are Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Caro-lina, can be named as an exception."

The New York Express is ahighly respectable paper, exerting considerable influence throughout the country, and edited by talented gentlemen, for whom I entertain great respect. To allow such a letter to pass unnoticed, in a paper, would lead my constituents to believe that I concurred in the opinions therein attributed to Mr. Williams, Mr. Gentry, and Mr. Plangum and myself. I do not know to publish this.

friends upon public matters, and have often said, what I now repeat, that Mr. FILLMORE is unquestionably the first choice of the people of North Carolina; that I believe they would support him, if nominated, with as much enthusicem as they ever supported Mr. Clay. Mr. Fill-MORE's whole course as President has commanded the approbation of patriotic men of all parties in the South, and his approval of the Compromise measures, his determination expressed in his messages to regard them as a "final settlement" of the questions embraced in them, his prompt efforts, firmly adhered to, to sustain and enforce the laws against treasonable schemes to overthrow them, have made a deep impression on the winds of the Southern people. They want no better President, and are satisfied with him.

It is also unquestionably true that General Scorr has been most unjustly represented as "the adversary of Mr. Fillmore's Administration," and an "opponent of the Compromise bills." It is, I believe, certain that no man can receive the vote of North Carolina who is not known to be in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts as "a final settlement." There is probably no man in the State who holds a different opinion. Our greatest leader, Mr. CLAY himself, if, in answer to the prayer of millions, he could be restored to health and youthful vigor, with all the enthusiasm which he only could excite, could not receive the electoral vote of North Carolina if he were candidate and opposed to the Compromise bills.

But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say, that "I can't and won't go for Scott." On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was as earnest, ardent, and zealous a friend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so before their pas-sage through Congress and afterwards. I heard him reprove Northern men who were opposed to them, before they passed Congress, in such strong terms that I thought would offend them. I know he is a Southern man by birth. The country knows he poured out his blood on the Northern frontier, under the stars and stripes, receiving wounds, the sears of which he yet bears, while fighting against England's haughty power in the war of 1812. The world knows the wonders he achieved, with Northern and Southern, Eastern and Western soldiers, in that unparalleled march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. I know he is a true Republican, and has always been; and I have no fear that such a man would not prove as true to his country's best interest in peace as he has been in war.

I do not believe, at this time, there is one man in Con gress from any section or of any party, Whig, Democrat, or Free-Soil, who does not know Gen. Scorr is in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts. In a speech of Mr. CARRLE, of Florida, delivered in the House of Representatives February 3, 1852, he says:

"Gen. Scorr individually is entitled to the suppo "Gen. Scorr individually is entitled to the support of all compromise men. I happen to know, during the last Congress, the opinions he entertained on these questions. Whilst acting Secretary of War, subsequent to the death of Gen. Taylor, and previous to the formation of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, he exerted his persontal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the

Two months have passed by and this declaration has not been contradicted, and will not be. Mr. CABELL, at the same time, said that it was "almost if not entirely too late for this gallant soldier to do himself justice, to too late for this garden south of the false position into which the "acts of designing men have inveigled him;" by which I suppose he means what the writer of the letter to which I am replying speaks of as "the influences, the atmosphere that is created to elect him."

I quote Mr. Cabell's speech to show that Gen. Scorr's opinions were well known and never were concealed; and that I may say, at the time the speech was made, I told Mr. Cabell I thought he was wrong in saying it was necessary that Gen. Scott should "spread his opinions on the record," and after he, Mr. C., had declared that he was

'entitled to the support of all compromise men." I remarked to several gentlemen that I thought Mr. Cabell was mistaken in the opinions he expressed of the probability of Gen. Scott's receiving electoral votes of So ern States: that Mr. Cabell's character was so favorably known to my constituents I thought they could trust Gen. port of all compromise men;" and that I thought, where I was known, I could tell what I knew of Gen. Scott's opinions; and I flattered myself I would be believed.

The people of North Carolina want a man whose opinions are known, who is worthy of confidence in all the relations of life—of tried patriotism and unsuspected in-tegrity. They do not want a man who writes letters and makes pledges just before an election—letters that would require "personal explanations" every ten days to ena-ble the country to understand them.

It is an old trick, by which I do not intend to be alarm. ed, to excite prejudice against one who may be nominated by the Whigs, to charge him with want of fidelity to Southern interests. Mr. Clay, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Tay or, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Gen. Scott have al een denounced as abolitionists when their names have been brought forward as candidates for the Presidency. So it will be, no matter who is nominated. \* \* EDW. STANLY.

THE PASSAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

We were in error the other day when we gave to the "Sword-Fish" the honor of "the shortest trip yet" to California. To the "Flying Cloud," we now state, on further information, belongs that honor. formed the remarkable feat of averaging for twentyfour hours together upwards of eighteen statute

Her passage from New York to San Francisco was made in eighty-nine days and twenty-one hours against ninety-one days by the "Sword-Fish." I our merchants, our ship-builders, and ship-master go on in this way, reducing time and space by their

come out at the end of the voyage within some twenty-five or thirty hours of each other.

The Board of Naval Surgeons, recently convened at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons, have reported the folowing duly qualified for promotion, viz:

WASHINGTON SHERMAN, of the date of 1845, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon William A Harris: RANDOLPH F. MASON, of the date of 1846, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry O. Mayo: and JOHN RUDENSTEIN, of the date of 1846, to take rank next after Passed Assistant Surgeon Randolph F. Mason.

The Assistant Surgeons of the date of 1847 who have passed to take effect from the 26th of April, 1852, will rank in the following order, viz: Edward R. Squibb, Robert J. Farquharson, Philip Lansdale, James F. Harrison, James S. Gilliam, and J.-W. B. Greenhow

The "Union," a few days ago, excused the Demo eratic Convention of VIRGINIA for having omitted Stanly are an exception to such remarks as these. Not a prominent Whig, no one Whig from the Southern sure Whig measures, for the reason, as it said, that the position taken by the Democrats of that State in favor of those measures was of such notoriety as not to require any affirmation of the fact by their Convenquire any affirmation of the fact by their Convention. Very well. But what has the "Union" to say now, as to the unanimity of its party in Virginia libraries of Cardinal Mezzofanti at Rome, of the late on this question, in view of the votes of their Representatives in Congress on Monday last, when, out of sentatives in Congress on Monday last, when, out of the immense stock of verbeyst at thirteen Democratic members from that State, one failed to vote, and seven, being a majority of them, the writer of the letter, and must therefore request you thirteen Democratic members from that State, one mise to be "a final adjustment and a permanent set- the hands of small traders; some to be hereafter tlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such ?"

> Advices from the city of Mexico to the 18th ultimo have been received at New Orleans. The news is unimportant. The country was tranquil. The electric telegraph line between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, it is said, will be completed by the 1st of April. D. MANUEL LARRAINZAR has been appointed Minister to the United States, in place of nor DE LA ROSA, resigned.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF MARYLAND. The Whig State Central Committee of Maryland have issued a call for a State Convention to be held n Baltimore on the 20th of May, to select delegates to represent the Whigs of the State in the Whig National Convention for the nomination of candi dates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also for the purpose of nominating electoral candidates.

We regret to learn that Mr. Secretary STUART was summoned home to Virginia a few days ago by the sudden illness of a member of his family.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annua commencement of the Medical Department of this Institution took place at the Musical Fund Hall, at Philadelphia, on Saturday morning; when the de-gree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the rovost upon one hundred and fifty graduates

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Mr WYLLE, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has published a letter, in which it appears that the Hawaiian Government relies upon the Unit-ed States for protection against those who may feel lisposed to appropriate a position so important to the commerce of the world. The letter says:

"Our chief danger now is from unprincipled adventur ers from California. Of late, our great safeguard has been the friendly countenance of the Commissioner of the UNITED STATES, whose views in support of the King, as directed by the President of the United States, have been most zealously and energetically carried out by the able and active officer, Captain GARDNER, of the United States ship Vandalia. The King is safe so long as he enjoys such friendly protection, for which his Majesty and his Government are duly thankful.'

The United States Officers at Honolula have been

VIOLENT STORMS IN APRIL. -The month of April is fa nous for storms. On the 19th of April, 1848, there was severe storm of wind, rain, and snow; and on the same day, in 1849, there were eight inches of snow. On the 5th of April, 1850, a violent storm prevailed; and on the 16th and 17th of April of last year a disastrons storm oc-Ledge light-house was destroyed.

pool, has been absent from New York but twenty-nine days. It seems but as yesterday that she was at Washington acceiving the commendations of the multitudes who visited her, and one can scarce realise the fact that since then she has crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic.

[Baltimore American.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING STATISTICS

We are indebted to the Superintendent of the possession of the following Table, exhibiting, in a Scott when Mr. C. declared he was entitled to "the sup- in many instances really surprising, and a rapidity near time very much subsided, is to meet on Monof increase of population the like of which was probably never before seen upon earth.

POPULATION of the principal Cities and Towns in the United States, with their decennial increase per cent. from 1830 to 1850.

Cities and Towns.	Population of 1830.	Population of 1840.	Ratio of in-	Population of 1840.	Population of 1850.	Ratio of in-
Bangor, (Me.)	2,867 12,598	8,627	200,9	8,627	14,432	67.28
Portland	3,980	15,218 5,314	20.79 33.51	5.314	20,815 8,225	36.77 54.77
Augusta	3,773		36.25	5,141	8.020	56. 330.67
Manchester, (N. H.) . Boston, (Mass.)	61,392	93,383	52.1	3,235 93,383	13,932 136,871	330.67 46.56
Lowell	6,474	20,796	221.22 8.54	20,796	33,383	60.52
Roxbury	13,895	0.089	73.22	15,082 9,089	33,383 20,264 18,364	34.35 102.04
Charlestown	5,247 8,783	9,089 11,484 7,497	30.75	11,484	17,216	- 49.91
Worcester	4,173	12,087	59.2	9,089 11,484 7,497 12,087 8,409	17,216 17,049 16,443 15,215	127.41 36.03
Cambridge	7,599 6,072	8,409	38.48	8,409	15,215	80.93
Springfield	6,138			9,367	14,257 11,766	52.2 7.1
Taunton	6,042	7.645	26.53	7,645	10,441	- 36.57
Providence, (R. I.) New Haven, (Conn.) .	16,833 10,678	23,171 12,960	37.65 21.37	23;171 12,960	41,512 20,345	79,15 56.98
Norwich	5 161	7 020	40.08	12,960 7,239 9,468 312,710 36,233	10,265	41.8
New York city, (N. Y.)	7,074 197,112 15,394 24,209	9,468 312,710 36,233	33.84 58.64	9,468	10,265 13,555 515,507	43.16 64.85
Brooklyn	15,394	36,233	35.37	36,233	96.828	187 98
Buffalo	24,209 8,668	30,721	39.29 110.11	33,721 18,213	50,763 42,261	50.53 132.03
Rochester	9,207	20,191	119.3	20,191	36.403	80.29
Williamsburg	1,117 11,556	5,094 19,334	356.04 67.3	5,094 19,334	30,780	504.24 45.88
Syracuse		19,000	-		30,780 28,785 22,271 17,565	
Utica	8,323	12,782	58.57 38.54	12,782	17,505	37.41
Poughkeepsie Lockport	7,222 3,823	9,125 4,665	138.68	9,125	13,944	39.35
Oswego	2,703 6,424	4,665 8,933	72.58	4,665 8,933	12,205	161.62 27.75
Kingston	4,170	5,824		5,824	11,418	45.7
Newark, (N. J.)	10,953	30 000	## Q#	17,290 7,596 8,663	38,894 11,338 13,387	191 05
Paterson	7,831	7,596 8,663 93,665	10.62	8,663	13,387	40.20 54.53
Philadelphia city, (Pa.)	80,462	93,665	18.4	93,665	121,376	29.58
Philadelphia county, exclusive of the city.	108,335	164,372	51.72	164,372	287,386	74.83
Pittsburg	12,568	21,115	68.	21,115	46,601	120.7
Alleghany	2,801 5,856	10,089 8,410	260.19 43.61	10,089	21,261 15,748	110.73 87.25
Lancaster	7.704	8.417	9.25	8,417	12,365	46.9
Wilmington, (Del.) Baltimore, (Md.)	80,620	8,367 102,313 23,364	26.9	8,367 102,313 23,364	109,054	67.07 65.23
Washington, (D.C.) Richmond, (Va.)	18,826 6,055	23,364	24.1	23,364 20,153	109,054	71.2
Norfolk	9,814	20,158 10,920	232.83 11.26	10,920	27,482 14,326	36.36
Petersburg	8,322	11,136	33,81	11,136	14,010	25.8
Wheeling	5,276 30,289	7,885 29,261	49.45	7,885	11,391 42,985	44.46
Savannah. (Ga.)	7,302 3,194	11,214	53.57	7,585 29,261 11,214 12,672 102,193 3,207	16,060	43.21
Mobile, (Ala.) New Orleans, (La.)	3,194 49,826	12,672 102,193 3,207	296.74 105.09	102,672	20,513	61.87 16.89
Lainvelle	41,020	3,207	100.00	3,207	119,461 14,190 8,839	342.46
Memphis, (Tenn.) Nashville	5,566	2,026 6,929	24.48	2,026 6,929	8,839	336.27 51.21
Louisville, (Ky.)	10,341	21,210	105.1	21,210	10,478 48,196	103.65
Cincinnati, (Ohio)	24,831 2,435	46,338 6,048	86.61	46,338 6,048	115,436 17,883	149.11
Cleveland	1.076	6,071	464.21	6,071	17 (134)	195,68 180,57
Dayton	2,950 2,846	6,067	105.66 39,74	6,067	10,977 7,100	80.92 78.52
Zapesville	3,094	4,76r 3,798	54.04	4,7.66	1,3729	66,36
Madison, (Ia.)	THE THE	3,798	511	4,766 3,798 4,470	8,005 29,963	110.76 570.31
Madison, (Ia.) Chicago, (III.)	2,222	9,102	309.63	9,102	21,019	130.92
St. Louis, (Mo.)	4,977	16,469 1,712	230.9	16,469 1,712	77.860	372.76 1071.78
Milwaukee, (Wis.)	TONE OF THE	And Am	CONTRACTOR IN	Section.	- AU-UOI)	AUT LITTO

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The loss of the Library of Congress is every day more deeply felt and deplored. There is now no Public Library in the city which can to any good de-

gree supply its place. The collections belonging to the War and State Departments, the Patent Office, and the Smithsonian Institution are comparatively small, the largest not exceeding ten thousand volumes. They do not contain the class of books nost needed in such an emergency, nor can they be conveniently used. Accuracy of statement and correct judgment in matters requiring investigation of authorities are for the time rendered almost im-

measures have not even yet been taken by Congress for restoring the Library. The best months of the year King Louis Philippe, and of Peignot at Paris, the der of the immense stock of Verbeyst at bought up at from three to six times the auction price to fill orders for the Library of Congress.

The appropriation which has been made of ten dollars for the purchase of books was understood to be merely for the purchase of such books of reference as are most immediately important. Every body anticipates a much larger grant before this session closes; one more worthy of an intelli-gent, rich, and liberal nation. That this will in time be made is not to be doubted. But we regret the delay, for many reasons; first, and principally, because we need the books now and every day. Had Congress moved in the matter at once, and sent a suitable agent with proper instructions to Europe in order to take advantage of the auctions of this year a very large collection of books might have been re-

Again, we regret the delay because many orders cannot at any reasonable price be filled as soon as given. Time is an important element, even when funds are unlimited, in gathering books which have become rare. We regret the delay further, because the longer it lasts the greater is the throng of competitors eager to serve their country by shar ing in the job; and hence, most obviously, the probability of a judicious selection of books, or the best arrangements for purchasing. If Congres be not even now prepared to vote appropriations why may it not take means to ensure a proper se-lection of books. A judicious choice is of far more importance than economy in purchasing. The latter under Government direction is hardly to be expected at any rate. In the interest of learning, of science, of enlightened statesmanship, we say, give us a good and well-selected library, whatever be its cost, wherever and by whomsoever purchased.

It was proposed several years ago, by one of the nost accomplished scholars that has ever graced the Senate, that Congress should order a entalogue to be prepared by competent bibliographers, under the di-rection of the Library Committee, containing the titles of books, to the number of one hundred thousand, such as are held to be most important for the Library of Congress, the whole to be arranged in five or more classes, according to their relative importance. It is much to be regretted that this suggestion was not adopted. It was universally ap proved, but delayed, neglected, and at last forgotte

The Library of Congress was not, as a whole, so well selected as if more system, science, and unity drilling the native troops in military exercises, that they may be better able to protect themselves. These good offices appear from the above letter to have their effect.—Ledger. events, enough to have made it far better than it was.

The new library should be a systematic collection of books, chosen with competent bibliographical learning for a specific and well-defined purpose. Dr. Bristreyu, a highly respectable citizen of Mexico

was assassinated on the 3d ultimo. He was on his way to curred, particularly at the East, during which Minot's the capital, accompanied by his wife and a friend, whe his carriage was attacked by bandits, himself killed, his friend severely wounded, and the vehicle rifled of its contents. The miscreants who perpetrated this infamous crime have been arrested.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our readers generally, but perhaps not all, are Census for the opportunity of placing our readers in aware that the STATE CONVENTION of the State of OUTH CAROLINA, chosen more than a year ago, in luminous arrangement, facts of great interest, and the midst of a popular excitement, which has in the sy, the 26th of the present month of April. We ad supposed, from the tone, for the last six months, f those journalists and writers who had theretofore advocated the proposed secession of the State from the Union, either singly or in company with any one or more States, was entirely abandoned. We still hope so. There is something, however, in the tone of the following speculations on the subject, which we find in one of the latest papers from the sterior of the State, which, uncontradicted, is enough excite uneasiness in the minds of the best friends the State. We give it a place here, that our ders may not be taken by surprise should this nvention turn out to be any thing more than an rtion. We italicisé one or two passages in the ticle, to direct the reader's attention to them: ON THE "SOUTHERN RIGHTS' ADVOCATE," PUBLISHED AT

STATE CONVENTION.—The fourth Monday in next mon the time fixed for the meeting of this body; the memestion of separate State secession had not been made at time of the election, and consequently the Convention elect cannot be considered as representing the views of a majority of those who then voted. The members were elected by about one-fourth of the legal votes in the by about one-fourth of the legal votes in the A short time after the election, political aspirante ented immediate State secession as the appropriate tained that a majority of the delegates were in favor of the measure. The people became alarmed at the prospect for the adoption of rash and inconsiderate measuresmeasures which would separate the State from her allies those who were bound to her by common interests, and recklessly plunge her upon a sea of vicissitudes, the result of which her most gifted statesmen could not form the most remote conception. Separate State secession was submitted to the people and made the test question in the election of delegates to a Southern Congress. During this canvass Mr. Rhert and his party, supported by the State Government, urged the people to secode at those who were bound to her by common interests, and During this canvass Mr. RHETT and his party, supported by the State dovernment, urged the people to secode at all hazards, to jeopardize their lives and property, rather than submit to the assaults of the Federal Government upon their rights and honor. If it had not been for the warning vace of the venerable Cheves and Butler, and warning voice of the venerable Cheves and Butler, and the considerate counsels of Ohr and Barnwell, the secession politicians would have had the State before this time embroiled in a political revolution, which could have resulted only in the disaster and ruin of all her great enerprises. The People, however, spoke in their majesty at the ballot-box, and, by an overwhelming majority, sad they would not tear themselves away from the other Southern States, but would stand ready to co-operate with them in redressing their common wrongs. The secessionsts were confounded at the result of the election, and were forced to admit that the people condemned their measure. It was evident that the secession members elect of the convention did not represent the views of oneof the fonvention did not represent the views of one-fourth of the voters of the State, and yet a secession Legislaturecalls this body together, to legislate for the people of the State. We say to legislate, for we cannot suppose they would have been called together, at great expense, to do nothing. The time for the meeting of the Convention has hearly arrived, and the leaders and press of the tion has hearly arrived, and the leaders and press of the party ard mum; they do not apparently bestow so much as a passing thought upon this Convention—the creature of their own hands. What does this silence betoken? Is it the silence of the grave, indicative of the entombment of their rash counsels and inconsiderate measures? or is it a calm which often forebodes a desolating conflict of elements? When we think of their secret committees and secret circulars, we cannot regard all as safe. They have the majority in the Convention; the best interests of the State are at their disposal; and still they are mum as to the course they design to pursue. They the members of the Conat their disposal; and still they are mum as to the course they design to pursue. They (the members of the Convention) owe it to the people, whose representatives they are, to let them know what they design doing; and it would be the most flagrant abuse of delegated power for the Convention to plunge the State into war without the approbation of the people. It must assemble, for the law of the land requires it. It can at present do nothing with our Federal relations which would conduce to the general interests of the State. Let it, then, on assembling, resolve, inasmuch as it represents only one-fourth of the solve, inasmuch as it represents only one-four

presentative in Congress, and one of the "Southern Rights" party in South Carolina-and whose known intelligence and gravity of character unite to give great weight to the advice which he offers to his fellow-citizens. Coming from a gentleman occupy ing such a position, his advice cannot but be influ ential, and, we may trust, will be listened to with the respect which it deserves. This Letter we have pleasure in presenting to our readers, as follows:

A LETTER FROM MR. WOODWARD FROM THE WINSBORO' (S. C.) REGISTER.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16, 1852. My DEAR SIR: I have been much gratified at the receipt of your letter, but regret that you are not more de cided in your repugnance to the idea of prohibiting the before known at the Capitol. Now it is too late for the present season. Books cannot be bought extended by dealers at second-hand, and at prices the Union with the other States, and equally with them be the Union with the laws and regulations of the Union. Now, if the State were about to secede from the Union . resolution recalling your Senators and Representatives though not legally binding until after the act of secession would meet my approbation. There would be an obvious propriety and decorum in the act, and it would relieve the delegation of an embarrassing situation. But to make such a measure the thing in chief, and not the mere consequence of a more decisive purpose; to rely upon it as the substance of remedy, as the protective effort of in voked sovereignty, would be strange indeed. As to the effect of the measure, it would be most pernicious, and in point of constitutionality it would be utterly indefensible. First, let us consider it in a constitutional point of view It is conceded that Convention is sovereign, according to the doctrines of South Carolina, and that there is no au thority capable of rightfully controlling its action. But it must be remembered that a sovereign can, by compact, place himself under obligations and disabilities, of which he cannot relieve himself except upon a violation of the terms of the compact; and then only by repudiating the compact itself. All that can be legally done by a State a Convention may do, but there are a vast number of things which a State cannot do so long as she remains a member of the Union. No State can "coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," &c. Consult the Constitution, and see how many disabilities are imposed upon a State of which it cannot exonerate itself except by secession. The tenth amendment to the Constitution reads as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

But the powers expressly delegated to the United States, or prohibited to the States, are of course not reserved compact itself. All that can be legally done by a State a

or prohibited to the States, are of course not reserved either to the States or to the people of the States; and what the people of a State cannot do a Convention canwhat the people of a State cannot do a Convention can-not do; for a Convention is not greater than the people. Now, the offices of Senator and Representative are cre-ated by the Constitution of the United States, and the right of a Legislature of a State to elect the one, and that of the people to elect the other are conferred by the same of the people to elect the other, are conferred by the same Constitution. The Convention of a State neither created those officers, nor conferred the right to elect them; and

elect all the Representatives to which the State should be entitled. The consequence would be that the choice of Representative would fall exclusively into the hands of those opposed, by supposition, to the State, and on the side of the Gnion. It would not help the matter that the Legislature should have acted under an injunction from Convention. The ordinance of Convention enjoining the act would be of no higher authority than the Constitution from the State. In the constitution of the State. In the convention is, in the state of the State. In the convention is, in the convention is, in the convention is in the convention of the state. In the convention is in the convention is in the convention in the convention of the state. In the convention is in the convention in the convention was called under a missapprehension of the views and wishes of our friends in other States. It was supposed by many concerned that they desired us to act promptly and decisively. It was feared that except we did so we should fall behind our friends and drag them down. The authors of this delusion bear a weighty responsibility. But the Legislature Covention. The ordinance of Convention enjoining factor would be of no higher authority than the Constitution of the State. In face every ordinance of Convention is, in the constitution of the State. In face every ordinance of convention is, in the minds of many that co-operation would be every state shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land; and that "the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Thus it will be seen that Representatives elected under the circumstances described, by a handful of people, in some corner of the State, would have to be regarded as lawful Representatives, not only by the United States atmorfites, but the Legislature in souch elections, the State courts from shown of the State in the state in a offence target it an offence target it an offence target it is needed by the courts from the same in the state is the state in the state is the same in the state is the state in the state is the same in the state is the state in the state is the same in the state is the same in the state is the state in the state is the same in the state is t

States; but it must be borne in mind that, though every person in the State except fifty voters should refuse to go to the polls, these fifty would be considered as constituting the people, and the persons elected by them would be lawful Representatives. A distinguished Representative from South Carolina was once elected by thirty votes, there being no opposition.

But, in point of expediency, what goed consequence can be pointed out as likely to follow? Not one, I apprehend. That portion of the people who, for any reason, should choose to respect the will of the Convention, would become disfranchised as to the election of Representatives; and the election would fall exclusively into the hands of those who would disregard the will of the Convention. To prevent this monstrous injustice the judinames of those who would disregard the will of the Con-vention. To prevent this monstrous injustice the judi-cial tribunals would be resorted to; but I have shown how these authorities would inevitably be placed in con-flict with the Convention, and on the side of those who should despise its command and love the Union. How long would suck a state of things be tolerated by the

Nor can it be doubted that public opinion in our sister Nor can it be doubted that public opinion in our sister States would be unanimous against us. Our friends there being, in a great measure, held responsible for our acts, would feel that we had uselessly put upon them an unreasonable responsibility, and that it stood them in hand to be foremost to reprobate an act which it would be vain to attempt to defend, whether as constitutional or revolutionary; for the act would be not more repugnant to the Constitution than it would be unworthy of the spirit of revolution. The worst thing that could befall us and our cause would be the doing of some act which, instead of accessing the generous and manly symmathies of our our cause would be the doing of some act which, instead of arousing the generous and manly sympathies of our brethren in other States, would oblige all suspected of having sympathized with us to repudiate us, or be repudiated themselves by their neighbors. There are high considerations of patriotism and statesmanship, obvious to the minds of all, why our State should not yet awhile secede from her Southern sisters. And let us pursue such a course as that none will be able to dispute that we were estuated by those high considerations. Let us not do actuated by those high considerations. Let us not do just so much, and such sort of things, as will make it manifest to the world that we abstained from doing more only because we were afraid. Let the State secede or not secede; do what will touch the hearts of men, or what

secede; do what will touch the hearts of men, or what will challenge the approval of statesmen; no irresolute experimenting with political quackeries.

Anxious that the movement in the South should not prove a fruitless one, I endeavored for a long time to hope that circumstances might justify the Convention in propounding to the other States an amendment of the Constitution, such as was suggested by Mr. Calhoun. Upon that proposition I know that Mr. Calhoun looked to a protracted and ample discussion, involving, as if would, all the relations between the North and the South, comprehending every form of injustice and danger from the all the relations between the North and the South, comprehending every form of injustice and danger from the Union, present and future, and displacing the insidious policy of our enemies; which is that of well-timed periodical assaults, with intervals, more or less extended, of cajolery, flattery, and pledges; of platforms, election jubilees, and intrigues with Southern ambition. But the Convention is near at hand, and the state of public opinion is fully known, and I am satisfied that the proposition would be most inopportune, and worse than useless. Our would be most inopportune, and worse than useless. Our friends are not sufficiently strong to institute a discussion

practice more than usual caution, both as to opportunity and as to the source from which the proposition should come. I cannot, however, in a state of things not foreseen by him, assume to make affirmations as to what his advice would be, but I have an opinion perfectly satisfactory to

It appears to me that the course proper for the Convention is plain. A mere numerical majority cannot, consistently with sound policy or the doctrines of the State, undertake to secede. The supremacy of the numerical majority was the object of abhorrence and detestation with Mr. Calhoun. His great work, the greatest of works with Mr. Calhoun. His great work, the greatest of works on government, is almost exclusively devoted to the exposure of the enormity of this idea, and the maintenance of the proposition that upon the opposite idea depends nearly every thing great or valuable in human society. His grand idea is, that Government should be "that of the whole, and not of a part." To the adjustment of power between the low and the up-country in South Carolina, making the Government in some degree one of concurrent majorities, he ascribed mainly those social peculiarities which are undeniably the subject of compeculiarities which are undeniably the subject of commendation and eulogy throughout the Union. This principle he would have applied to every, even the least considerable act of the legislation; for instance, an act to charter a ferry or incorporate a reading club; and judge what he would think of an attempt by a numerical majority to sweep from existence at a single blow a whole system of government, to ordain a new order of things, and to take under its control a vast and complicated social question, extending immensely beyond the limits of the State, and in relation to which there are in sister States fifty-nine times as many people directly and countly in-State has thought it wise to adopt to make the smallest modification of the State constitution. Two-thirds of the modification of the State constitution.

Legislature, elected upon the principles of concurrent majorities, are required to vote for the change. The question is then submitted to the people, and a new Legislature elected with special reference to the question, and ture elected with special reference to the question, and two-thirds of the new Legislature must also vote for the change. But I shall not dwell upon this point.

The Convention has before it the very simple tast

setting forth the true reasons why it ought not to secede under the existing state of opinion at home and in the other Southern States. There will be no need of resorting to fiction. It can do more than this. It can submit to the people of the South the reasons why we think they to the people of the South the reasons why we think they ought to provide for their separate existence and independence. The other States will never secede, except upon their own convictions of what is sound policy. They will never admit that South Contourn to the Julia and legislative department of the South and the other States the executive. We do not arrogate this to ourselves, and let us spare no pains to show that we do not. We only leny to other States superiority over ourselves.

But the Convention can do still more; it can do what greatly needs to be done, and what none other can do: it

can place the people of the State where the Legislature found them in 1852. From the time the Convention was found them in 1852. From the time the Convention was first called, considering the circumstances and terms of the call, it was manifest that without some new aggression the State would be isolated, and the Southern Rights party, yet in its infancy in the other States, would be repressed and suffocated. But the idea soon suggested its restricted to the content of the case of the states. pressed and suffocated. But the idea acon suggested it-self that the Convention might be useful in restoring har-mony to the State. In my first public communication I indicated this as the proper office of the Convention. Had the last Legislature refused to fix a day for the Conventhe last Legislature refused to ax a day for the conven-tion to meet, it would have done violence to the sentiment of reverence habitually felt for the recognised sovereign authority—to the legal opinions of the most eminent men of the State, living and dead. Such a course would have laid the foundation for strife and contention and the reign of faction for the next ten years. And is this contest what would have been the predicament of those who, hav-

those officers, nor conferred the right to elect them; and what it did not give it cannot take away. The Legislature holds its right to elect Senators independently of the people and of the Convention, and the people hold their right to elect Representatives independently of the Convention and of the Legislature.

If, however, the Legislature should, of its own accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, of one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, of one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, of one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, of one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, of one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, of one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, decline to choose Senators, or if the people should all, or one accord, the people should all, or one accord, the people should all, or one accord the senatory it is the control of the case in the Court below, the people accorded to t

from at what has taken place; but the State is in no dan-ger of losing caste, except she first lose her self-posses-sion and self-control. Hasty and abrupt action is natural to republics. It is the incident of high animation and ex-uberance of life, and I should be glad to believe that if, like the ancient republics, we have a great facility of fall-ing into error, unlike them we have a compensatory facility in coming right again. With this compensation republics would be secure; without it they would not deserve to be.

I have no direct interest in the matter to which your etter refers, as I shall not be a candidate for re-ele My only concern is that of a private citizen whose for-tunes are involved in those of the State. Very truly, your friend, J. A. WOODWARD.

Very truly, your friend, SANL. G. BARKLEY, Esq.

NAVAL.

In no department of the arts and sciences has this gohead age made more striking progress than in the models of sea-going ships for sail or steam, or for both pur-

Our merchant vessels, both sail and steam, have steadily improved upon the ancient models, and it may be said, and truly, that the dullest sailer of the modern build is quite equal to the fastest ship affoat at the beginning of the century.

Fifty years ago little more than thrice the breadth of eam was considered the best length which could be given to a vessel; and the main breadth was carried as far forward as they could get it, consistently with the spherical form of bows, which was then deemed essential to quick and easy motion through the water; whilst at the present day the main breadth is placed nearly amidships, and the bow sharpened to the wedge-like form.

It was then argued that the bottom of a ship should be fashioned like the body of a fish, which was seen to force its way with prodigious velocity, big end foremost brough the water; and therefore ships were built accordingly up to a recent day.

It was a maxim, and is now, amongst the ancient salts, that a spar, or any other floating or submerged body, should be towed or moved big end foremost to overcome the resistance of the water; and so our ships, public as well as private, were constructed like the frustrum of a one, to be driven through the water butt-end foremost.

Precisely the reverse of this assumed principle is true n fact, and ships are now fashioned to penetrate water as we shape all other mechanical appliances designed to penetrate any resisting medium, whether liquid, semiiquid, or a solid, to wit: with as sharp a point or edge as the nature of the substance to be penetrated or divided

And so at last we build sharp ships, which divide the liquid element, with the least resistance; or, in other words, move with a velocity, all other things being equal, proportionate to their sharpness.

In order to apply this fundamental principle to ship-

building, a resort to increased length is found to be imperative, and ships have now five and a half, six, and even seven, times their main breadth of beam for length, in-The effect of this change of model is quite remarkable

The passenger steamers have increased in speed from six and eight to fifteen and eighteen knots an hour; and the merchant ships, whose maximum rate of sailing thirty years ago was ten, have reached the astonishing velocity f eighteen knots.

The clipper merchant ship "Flying Cloud," on the 0th and 31st July and 1st August, 1851, made, as per og. 284, 374, and 334 miles each day, respectively? or 149 statute miles in three consecutive days. During a quall on the 31st July eighteen knots of line were not afficient to measure her rate of sailing!

Three hundred and seventy-four sea miles, or four-hunired and thirty statute miles, in one day, is the largest run ever made on the ocean, and beats the fastest sea steamer that has yet been put affoat.

Now, if a sail ship can keep up this run for twenty-four ours, a steamer may be constructed to keep it up for eight days, and hence make the passage to Liverpool almost within the week. Undoubtedly in the lapse of a few years this will be accomplished.

And again: if a merchant trading ship can make this un of 374 miles in one day, at an average rate of fifteen nd a half knots an hour, it is apparent that our present ships of war must be superseded-fast sailing being for the most part the element of their usefulness. Portsmouth," and perhaps one other ship of war, have approximated to this rate; all the rest should be replaced s fast as they wear out.

This last has been the opinion of the Navy for several ears, as they are in general terms heavy sailers, and unequal to their modern mode of armament.

NAVAL .- We learn from the Pensacola Democrat that the United States ship Decatur had a passage of only ten days from that place to San Juan de Nicaragua. The Purser, Lewis Ashmun, Esq., died on the 1st instant of fever disease, deeply regretted by his messmates and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was buried on the 3d, and his funeral was attended by the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, the English brig-of-war Sappho, and the Decatur. On the 8th of March, our latest dates from the Decatur, Capt. Green, officers, and the ship is in a good state of discipline, and well calculated to make a salutary impression on all parties at Sai Juan. The Albany was still at Pensacola.—Picagune.

RELEASE OF GEN. PERCEEL.—It is stated that the Hun garian, Gen. Percere, has been liberated from his detention at Broosa, in Asia Minor, on the intercession of the Legation of the United States, and with his lady and three children are now on their way to the United States. He is furnished with an American passport, not as a citizen of the United States, but as protected by them.

DECISION IN A SLAVE CASE .- The Supreme Court of DECISION IN A SLAVE CASE.—The Supreme Court of Missouri, at its present session, decided a question of some importance in relation to the rights of master and slave. It was a suit to try the right to freedom of a negro slave who belonged to Dr. Emersen, deceased, formerly a surgeon in the U.S. army. The suit was brought by the administrators of Dr. E.'s estate. In the evidence it appeared that, while Dr. Emerson was a surgeon in the U.S. army, he was stationed at Rock Island, a military post in the State of Illinois, and at Fort Suelling, also a military post in the Territory of the United States, north of the Missouri line, at both of which places the negro was detained in servitude—at one place from the year 1854 until tained in servitude—at one place from the year 1854 until April or May, 1836; at the other, from the period last